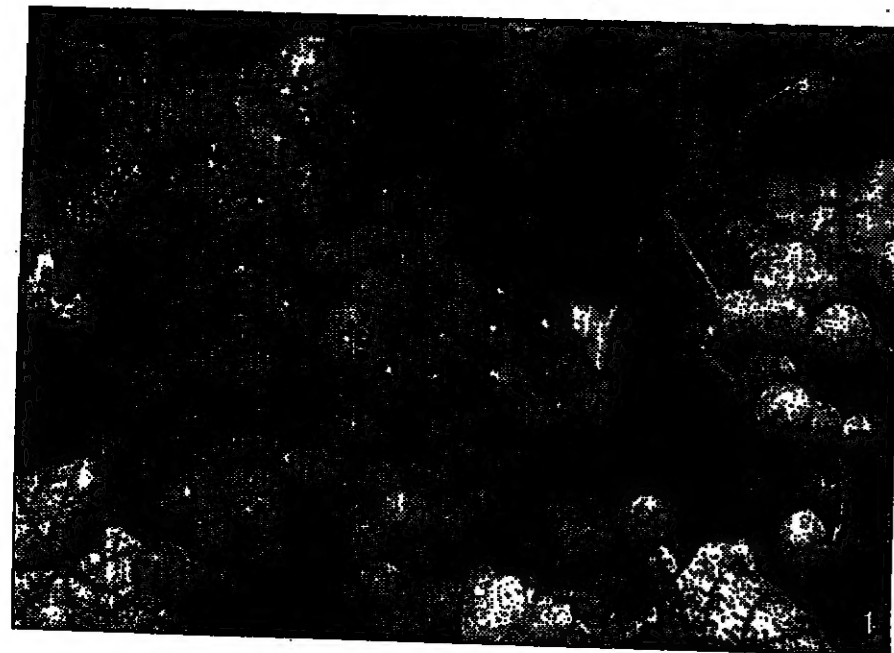


Routes to tour in Germany

The German Wine Route



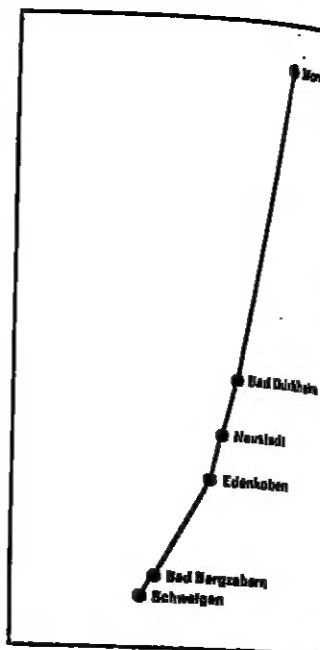
German roads will get you there — to the Palatinate woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating *Gemütlichkeit* and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deldesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.



- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 2 Dörrenbach
- 3 St Martin
- 4 Deldesheim
- 5 Wachenheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

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Kohl finds Europe a hard row to hoe

provisions for Mediterranean agriculture.

The aim behind this pledge is to dispel the reservations France, Italy and Greece have about allowing Spain and Portugal to join the European Community.

At the Brussels EEC summit in March the Chancellor was so keen on harmony that he still felt he sensed cordiality, mutual understanding and a common sense of will.

But they failed to stand up to closer scrutiny in the cold, clear light of reality. A variety of national interests and though the result might be that farm domestic considerations have gained greater importance, both in Bonn and elsewhere.

How else could the Bonn Cabinet have instructed Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle to aim, at the Luxembourg farm price talkathon, at a three-per-cent increase for German farmers?

Bonn must surely know how much better-off German farmers are than their counterparts in other EEC countries and that the Common Agricultural Policy will force the Finance Minister this year, or next at the latest, to rifle the taxpayer's pockets yet again.

A cold chill must creep down the Chancellor's back when he calls to mind the June Stuttgart EEC summit.

As current chairman of the Ten he preferred not to upset the general harmony of the March summit by risking disputes on decisions.

So an unprecedented number of decisions are due to be reached at Stuttgart on topics ranging from youth unem-

ployment, free trade within the EEC, acid rain, coal and steel and the Mediterranean package to the reorientation of EEC finances. At the end of Bonn's spell in the chair a clear step forward was to have been taken, whereas a wide range of people are now worried the Stuttgart summit might turn out to be a fiasco. They include German diplomats at the EEC who are struggling through the preliminaries and both

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl at 10 Downing Street. Mrs Thatcher later described the talks as "the best we've had". (Photo: AP)



Chancellor at Downing Street

EC finance was one of the main issues when Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

But little was agreed; instead, the clouds of another unpleasant budget dispute gathered on the horizon.

Chancellor Kohl flew back, disappointed on one point at least: he had wanted more support for moves towards European integration.

But Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she expects Europe to take smaller, more pragmatic steps in this direction.

There was solid agreement on Ostpolitik and defence matters and on solidarity with the Americans.

At the Stuttgart EEC summit next month, Mrs Thatcher would like to see a settlement on the dispute over EEC finances. Full steam ahead into the European future would not be possible until Britain had made sure it would pay less into the EEC kitty.

Yet both leaders demonstrated how the most intensive political friendship can be maintained without any real headway being made on major issues. She described the talks as "the best we've had."

Kohl in London created the impression of being an extraordinarily personable politician, serious yet kind-hearted.

Alongside Britain's Iron Lady he cannot have failed to make an impression. In the long run it could prove a substantial contribution toward European unity.

Rainer Bonhorst

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 23 April 1983)

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The political message behind the Beirut bomb blast

The bomb blast at the US embassy in Beirut was not just a killer: it accomplished a major political mission.

It reminded the United States what political forces are at large in the Lebanon and that a settlement there is impossible unless their interests are taken into account.

The blast is also fresh proof for those who either fail to appreciate or try to ignore how unreliable and fragile any agreement between Israel and Lebanon really is.

Six months ago a similar bomb blast that shook the Phalange headquarters in the heart of Beirut brought to an abrupt end high-flown Israeli hopes, expectations and aspirations.

The Lebanese President-elect, Bashir Gemayel, was killed. His place may have been taken by his brother Amin, but an entirely different political note was sounded.

The shock waves of the latest explo-

sion were immediately registered by sensitive political seismographs in Jerusalem.

President Reagan was at pains to make a personal statement that the blast had strengthened US determination to arrive at a political settlement in Lebanon and the Middle East.

But the first reactions behind the scenes were not long in coming. Talks between Israeli, Lebanese and US delegates were cancelled.

At the same time the White House has stepped up the tempo of its bid to negotiate a settlement. It had already sensed with frustration that prospects of a settlement in the Lebanon were being talked away in view of the substantial remaining differences between Beirut and Jerusalem.

Now the sole remaining point at issue is Major Haddad, the commander of

Continued on page 15

The amount of ground in the cities. It lost three major cities of symbolic importance, Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin. The city that remains in Bavaria is Aschaffenburg, Augsburg and Würzburg if one regards the special case Nuremberg where the 'Unschlechter' has managed to remain in control despite quarrelling with the party.

In Hesse, the Social Democrats still hold Darmstadt and Kassel — with the support of the Greens. But in Frankfurt, after Wallmann (CDU) has managed to build up an image that adds up to a portrait of Christian Democratic municipal politics.

The SPD position in Baden-Württemberg is even weaker. In Stuttgart

PEOPLE

Nation pays its tribute to a German intellectual



Richard Löwenthal, publicist, SPD ideologue and independent intellectual par excellence, has turned 75.

Löwenthal made an international name for himself as a scholar and researcher of world communism and analyst of the West's political culture.

He has been an active SPD member since the 1930s — after a brief spell as a communist student leader — and is the deputy chairman of the Social Democrats' basic values commission.

The SPD marked his birthday with a major celebration in Bonn and the nation paid tribute to the scholar with the award to him by President Karl Carstens of the *Grosses Bundesverdienstkreuz mit Stern*, one of the most coveted German orders of merit.

To mark his 70th birthday five years ago, Berlin's Free University held an international academic symposium, presenting Löwenthal with a voluminous special publication with contributions by fellow academics and German and foreign politicians. He was also awarded Berlin's Ernst Reuter Plaque.

All these marks of homage testify to the world-wide esteem in which Löwenthal is held and bear witness to the extensive range of his activities.

"Rix" — as his friends call him — can look back on a life full of ups and downs and intellectual adventure marked by single-mindedness of purpose and the personal charisma it takes to put one's stamp on an era.

He owes his success to his unflagging energy, his lively intellect, commitment to a cause and the undaunted courage with which he has repeatedly intervened to bring order or clarity into a confused era.

He earned his Ph.D. at Heidelberg University in 1931. Immediately after Hitler came to power and banned the SPD, Löwenthal joined the socialist resistance group *Neu Beginn* (New Beginning).

Together with this group, he went first to Czechoslovakia (in 1933) and later to Britain.

In these two countries and in France he published a great many essays under the pseudonym Paul Sering, which was soon to become widely known.

After the war, he was first a foreign correspondent of the *London Observer*, working for a while in Yugoslavia and Germany. Back in Britain, he became the paper's foreign affairs commentator.

By that time, he already has a firm reputation as a publicist throughout the English-speaking world.

On the German Social Democratic scene, Paul Sering made a comeback in early 1947 with his much quoted *Jenseits des Kapitalismus* (Beyond Capitalism).

He wanted the SPD to become a clear political part of Western democracy while acting as an economically independent "third force" between capitalism and communism in its ties with other socialist parties in Europe.

At that time, Löwenthal still regarded himself as a Marxist. But he later pub-

licly revised large passages of this concept under the impact of Europe's post-war history.

Much of his subsequent work was devoted to the analysis of the structures and trends of world communism, with special emphasis on the Soviet Bloc, China and the Western communist parties. It was here that he excelled with undisputed mastery and authority.

In recognition of his expertise in this field he was appointed to the Otto Suhr Institute and the Eastern Europe Institute of Berlin's Free University in 1961. This marked the final transition from journalistic to scholarly work.

Löwenthal intently expanded his academic work beyond Berlin by attending many international congresses abroad, by becoming a member of several foreign societies, by lecture tours and by research work in Stanford, Tel Aviv, Oxford, New York, Berkeley, North Carolina and many other places.

All important Western publications have been open to him and have welcomed his foreign affairs and cultural analysis.

He was for many years the top politi-

cal adviser of Willy Brandt. He and Brandt wrote a biography of Ernst Reuter which was published in 1957.

Later, he supported Helmut Schmidt's efforts to keep the SPD on a course committed to the Western alliance.

In the past few years, Löwenthal has repeatedly tried to persuade the Social Democrats from going along with short-lived fads and flirting with the "alternative scene." He has stressed that the Social Democrats' main function is to promote and uphold the social interests and democratic traditions of industrial labour.

He has occasionally clashed with his old friend Willy Brandt, as during the student unrest of the 1960s.

He was so disturbed by the higher education policy of the Social Democrats that he helped to establish the *Bund Freiheit der Wissenschaft* (federation of science) becoming the organisation's first national president.

He opted out of the federation later when he felt that a conflict with the SPD was in the offing.

Here, too, it became obvious that Löwenthal's intellectual and political home is the SPD, despite his criticism of the party on individual issues.

Democratic socialism is for him an indispensable productive element of democratic political culture. And this will remain so as long as the SPD itself abides by this concept, adds positive substance to it and defends it.

Professor of philosophy, Waldemar Schreckenberger, is Chancellor Kohl's chief administrator — that is, State Secretary at the Chancellery.

Schreckenberger has been a close friend and confidant of the Chancellor for a long time — they were friends at school.

His baptism at Bonn was one of fire. It happened when during the final phase of the coalition talks, the general secretary of the CSU, Edmund Stoiber, accused him of keeping the minutes incorrectly.

Schreckenberger's denial was abnormally sharp for a normally restrained person.

Making mock of himself, Schreckenberger once described himself as a "sort of failed scientist."

He admits that he found it "more tempting to be able to influence political processes than to lead a professional life."

And indeed, the post in which he has succeeded — Globke, Carstens, Ehmke, Schiller, Konow and Lahnstein is the most influential administrative position in Bonn.

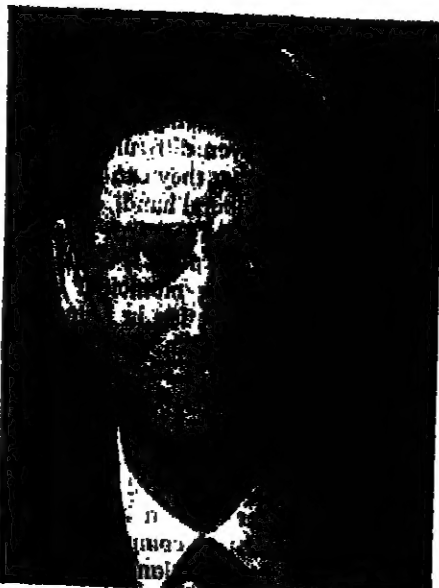
As a former department head in the Rhineland-Palatinate government, head of the State Chancellery and state Minister of Justice, Schreckenberger has plenty of experience to fall back on.

The fact that he is a schoolfriend of Kohl furthered his career in Rhineland-Palatinate and the personal trust the Chancellor puts in him has earned him his present post.

A perfect understanding between the Chancellor and his chief administrator has been essential for this office for all Chancellors from Konrad Adenauer to Helmut Schmidt.

Schreckenberger's career began in 1960 — not as a university professor but as assessor in a district government in Rhineland-Palatinate. This was so despite the fact that he was the assistant of Werner Maihofer (one of the fathers of

Kohl confidant is top Bonn administrator



Waldemar Schreckenberger... the restrained professor.

(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

the Freiburg FDP programme) during his doctoral work in Saarbrücken.

On top of his government work — he had meanwhile become the head of the Department for Legislation and Administration at the Rhineland-Palatinate Chancellery in Mainz — Schreckenberger took time off to earn himself a professorship. The leave of absence was granted to him by Helmut Kohl, then prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate.

Schreckenberger has no political idols, not even Konrad Adenauer whom, as he says, he considered too authoritarian when he was young.

Unlike Kohl, who like no other post-war chancellor lays claim to being the successor of famous statesmen, Schreck-

enberg has no politician who regards as an ideal.

He prefers to lean on such philosophers as Kant, Descartes and Immanuel von Puffendorf. As he says, the exception rather than the rule is that politicians come up with such ideas.

This cautious aloofness from such generally all-encompassing creations of politics — and hence also from his own Chancellor — has not prevented Schreckenberger's commitment to Kohl's government.

But this did not prevent him from taking a hand in low school concordat between the state and the Rhineland-Palatinate.

and the Rhineland-Palatinate.

time as a public servant.

Schreckenberger's political activities have not made him a public figure.

Ever since Globke, the Chancellor's post has been held by smooth-tongued or, as Schreckenberger says, "pragmatically serving" men rather than men with ambitious own.

Though "the spirit of Göttergötze" from the Chancellery, the requirement of smooth functioning remained unchanged.

So far, there have been no mistakes made at the Chancellery. At least, none have become known.

Schreckenberger heads the officials, organisers agencies and personally oversees the work.

Since Kohl is inclined to let every car we made," recalls Peter



Richard Löwenthal... since 1930s.

In this, Richard Löwenthal's approval beyond party lines is only to be hoped that we shall benefit for many more years from his incisive and brilliantly formulated contributions to our political life. His outbursts when others pause to be slow in grasping. But he has been quick to revert to crystal-clear rationality.

We all and our still-young cannot afford not to take note of his Anglo-Saxon experience and insights.

Alexander (Der Tagesspiegel)

BUSINESS

Bunny on the run: US sales of VW Rabbit plummet

Volkswagen executives in the United States still have fond memories of the 1979/80 oil crisis when motorists lined up at filling stations for gasoline at \$1.50 a gallon.

Fuel was scarce and everyone expected it to grow even more expensive. It seemed to be no choice but to turn to small cars that used less gaso-

line. Those were the days, when there was a car to match the Rabbit, the US version of the Volkswagen Golf, the fuel economy.

Americans were particularly impressed by the diesel-engined Rabbit, a fuel champion fuel miser. There were lists of six to nine months for the Rabbit diesel, which is still the most popular car on the market.

US car-buyers even allowed themselves to be pressured by hard-nosed VW salesmen into buying superfluous extras to make sure of a Rabbit diesel.

The oil crisis has long been forgotten. It is readily available and gasoline is here and there at less than a dollar a gallon again.

The Rabbit, after having emerged the winner of the 1979/80 crisis, is now in the throes of the most serious crisis it has undergone since being introduced in the US market.

It is increasingly clear that Americans don't really like small cars, and certainly not the Rabbit any more.

They want economy models, but not all cars," Roger B. Smith of General Motors says. And now gasoline is less expensive, economy no longer matters as much as it did.

What US motorists want are larger cars, and VW of America has none. The Rabbit, a General Motors division, has been the Bonneville, which was introduced last year, and renamed it the Chrysler.

Chrysler are still manufacturing the Rabbit in New York, while Ford continue to produce the Crown Victoria and the Mercury Grand Marquis.

The largest Cadillac dealer in the United States is running an advertising campaign with the slogan: This is your chance to buy a full-sized Cadillac; only one year they're going to shrink.

The campaign has worked. Big is beautiful again, although there is no doubt that the fact that the US automobile industry is in the throes of a long crisis.

After three lean years, the worst crisis in the industry has been through since the 1930s, motor industry executives in Detroit are beginning to grasp that business may not bounce back in Year either.

In the first quarter of 1983 were disappointing, with compact being hit hardest. Detroit invested roughly \$30bn in research and development of economy compact, and assembly lines are running at only 50 per cent of capacity.

Volkswagen have been hit even harder than the industry as a whole. In a declining market the VW Rabbit, as sold in the United States, is shedding percentage points.

The Westmoreland assembly works, opened in 1978, worked flat out from October 1980 to June 1981. "We could not make every car we made," recalls Peter

Weiler, VW of America's head of marketing and sales.

But there has been a steady downturn since summer 1981. Last year alone the Westmoreland assembly lines were shut down for 23 weeks.

In January 1983 the facility was closed for a fortnight and second-shift workers were fired once and for all. But orders were not even enough to keep a single shift in constant employment.

In May and June the company is ordering a shutdown for another fortnight to reduce the stockpiles of unsold cars, and it is doubtful whether two weeks will be enough.

In the first 10 days of April only 111 Rabbits were sold, or roughly 57 per cent fewer than last year, while the Rabbit's share of the US market has slumped from a poor 1.8 to an abysmal 0.6 per cent.

The assembly works were designed for a daily output of roughly 1,000 cars. No-one can tell whether that many will ever be sold again.

VW executives have decided once and for all that they will not need the second assembly facility in Sterling Heights, where 180,000 Rabbits a year were to be built starting in 1984.

The first chief executive of VW of America, James McLernon, was worried in September 1981 that this additional capacity under construction at a cost of roughly DM500m might be available "too late rather than too soon."

Mr McLernon, who has since been fired, had nothing but a wan smile for sceptics who suspected that the cars that eventually rolled off the assembly lines at Sterling Heights might end up being Japanese models.

In this respect he has been proved right. The new facility is being taken over by Chrysler.

Chrysler stepped in when construction was 80 per cent completed. No-one is saying how much they paid but there can be little doubt that Volkswagen have lost a packet on the deal.

Carl H. Hahn, board chairman of the Volkswagen parent company, says VW of America has become its No. 1 problem.

But his explanation for the current unsatisfactory state of affairs sounds strange coming from a salary-earning executive.

He says Volkswagen of America is in its predicament because it had too much entrepreneurial freedom.

Herr Hahn took the VW Beetle to America in the 1950s and 1960s and set Volkswagen up in business in the United States.

What he probably means is that Wolfsburg did not keep as close enough a check on its US subsidiary's operations. His predecessor, Toni Schmücker, let Mr McLernon have his head.

There can no longer be the slightest doubt that he did not put this entrepreneurial freedom to best use.

Even though the Westmoreland works have only been in operation for five years its facilities are no longer up to the latest requirements and VW's

competitors have cut costs in comparison. Volkswagen have to ship in car body parts by truck from a pressed steel works in West Virginia. "We haven't yet quite achieved our competitors' level of automation," Mr Weiler admits. The unions initially negotiated wage deals that gave VW an advantage over other US manufacturers. But this advantage has quickly been sacrificed.

Wages at VW are now as high as at Ford and General Motors and a little higher than at Chrysler. The Westmoreland works does not break even until output is at 85 per cent of capacity.

Other manufacturers reach break-even point sooner, but as Mr Weiler points out, "no-one can make compacts at a profit when production is running at 50 per cent of capacity."

If the Rabbit were to sell at a profit people would have to be prepared to pay much higher prices, and they have long ceased to be prepared to do so.

Volkswagen of America has sold itself so hard as an all-American corporation that the Rabbit has forfeited any exotic attraction it might have retained.

"In a flight of fancy we Americanised the Rabbit too much," Herr Hahn is quoted as saying in an interview with *auto motor sport*.

"We made the mistake of designing our US model in such a way that a European would have driven straight into the first ditch with it," he said.

That was a performance rating customers could buy less expensively from other US manufacturers. What was more, trouble with the fuel injection and exhaust harmed the Rabbit's reputation.

Volkswagen no longer enjoy the reputation of manufacturing a particularly high-quality car, and deliberate re-Europeanisation of the Rabbit has failed to remedy this.

It may now have tauter suspension and a redesigned interior, but too many compacts on sale in the US market are the spitting image of the Rabbit.

Its Japanese competitors, manufactured by Toyota, Honda and Nissan, have a higher reputation these days than the US-made German car.

"Volkswagens aren't as highly rated as Japanese cars," says Dan Cass, a car dealer based on the outskirts of New York.

He is busy trying to sell his last VWs at a discount and plans to concentrate entirely on BMWs in future. He feels the BMW is a better seller.

The decline of the Rabbit's image is nowhere more clearly reflected than in sales statistics. Nearly all competing models have overtaken it.

There were nearly three times as many buyers in the first quarter of 1983 for the Nissan Sentra, the basic version of which costs about \$1,000 less than the cheapest Rabbit.

The Honda Accord and Civic, the Toyota Tercel and Corolla, the Ameri-



Volkswagen's Golf/Rabbit: driving with the wrong club.

(Cartoon: Luis Murcheta/Siddutsche Zeitung) can Motors Alliance and the GM, Ford and Chrysler compacts are all well ahead of the Rabbit in sales.

So the smallest VW sold in the US market runs a risk of suffering a fate similar to that of its predecessor, the Beetle, which was a roaring success as an oddity in America and was not withdrawn until it was practically no longer saleable.

America, says Peter Weiler, is the world's most innovation-addicted market. In it the VW compact is increasingly assuming the role of a white elephant that worries Volkswagen dealers' staff.

Dealers are in a gloomy mood. In January they issued a statement to the effect that they were totally demoralised and had doubts as to the future because the present was so bleak and desolate.

Peter Liebman owns one of the largest VW dealerships in the United States and is chairman of the dealers' advisory council.

He would prefer to say nothing at all. "If you have nothing positive to say, you might as well say nothing." But after lengthy reflection something positive does occur to him.

Only the Honda Accord, he says, can measure up to the Rabbit. Its other competitors are all worse.

The Rabbit GTI, launched about six months ago, was extremely well received by the US public, while the VW Santana and Passat, marketed as the Quantum in the USA, were absolutely superb; the Americans had merely yet to appreciate them.

As an experienced car salesman he has a tale or two to tell of how little interest Americans can have in things technical.

He also sells Buicks and regularly has to work hard to persuade potential customer to test-drive the new model. Their last car was a Buick; it was fine, so why should they bother driving round the block in the latest one?

Most customers, he says, couldn't care less that the new Buick has a front-wheel drive, a new chassis and an up-to-date engine.

Technically the VW has much to offer, so this lack of customer interest is a sales handicap.

Auto advertising in the United States is unbelievably aggressive, conveying the impression that even sedate family saloons mainly serve the purpose of making a getaway from hired killers in the streets of San Francisco.

So Volkswagen try to sound a different note by emphasising German engineering, and with a modicum of success.

Continued on page 10

The time is ripe for the European Community to take another look at peace and security problems, says a joint report by the heads of the five major European research institutes on international affairs.

It should make a greater contribution to security policy, both at the political level and at the operational level.

Military self-reliance and a decoupling from the United States is ruled out if for no other reason than cost: defence spending would rise to domestically unacceptable levels.

The Federal Republic of Germany was represented by the research unit of the Foreign Affairs Association.

The wide-ranging report goes into what is likely to be lost if the pressure of protectionism breaks down the core of the European Community, the Common Market.

It also says that the European Monetary System should be treated as one of the key means of controlling the current economic crisis instead of being regarded merely as a part of European integration.

And it says that jargon in the EEC institutions has in a few years reached a peak of incomprehensibility.

Europe is in a flat spin, say the authors, and the only way to cope is to be prepared to apply the opposite lock, not to keep cool, calm and detached.

They have joined forces in sounding a note of alarm.

"Profound unrest and urgent anxiety prompt this report" are the opening words.

"If nothing is done we will face the disintegration of the most important European achievements since the end of the Second World War."

These words were written even before the experts could have known that alienation was in the offing between Bonn and Paris.

What they at present still diagnose as a tragedy could well turn out to be something even worse, with European countries having no-one to blame but themselves.

Thirty years after the Second World War finally deprived them of their status as the centre of the civilised world they face the prospect of total eclipse.

The report, dramatically entitled Progress or Decline: The EEC's Decision, cannot be expected to herald a change. Bad habits are too deeply ingrained.

After all, not even direct elections to the European Assembly in 1980 succeeded in making Europe more familiar to the Europeans.

Should there be growing lack of interest next time round, in 1984, meaning an even poorer turnout, it will merely provide a further alibi for national egoism.

In effect, egoism of this kind flatters away both the individual and the common benefit that might otherwise be derived.

It is thus much to the authors' credit that they refrain from flogging the dead horse of European ideology; it is an ideology no-one is interested in hearing more about.

They make no appeal to idealism of whatever kind. They merely list everything that runs the risk of being forfeited if the core of the European Community, the Common Market, breaks down under pressure from protectionism.

These likely losses include the following:

- the trade-promoting effect of the EEC customs union;
- the quantitative advantage that has led to growing specialisation and competitiveness in the world market;

PERSPECTIVE

Time for Europe to stand back and look at itself

This article was written by Munich political scientist Professor Paul Noack.

● the increasing efficiency in sectors previously protected;

● the alleviation of the effect of de facto national monopolies and the availability of a larger supply of goods at lower prices (always excluding the agricultural market);

● and the advantages of increasing direct investment within member-countries.

The authors suggest that change is possible within the framework of existing structures.

They are well aware that it would be irresponsible to wait for a fundamental restructuring of the mechanisms of European integration.

That, after all, would be no more than an attempt to avoid what would then soon be inevitable.

The authors thus support the status quo. They feel existing structures are worth protecting.

Their assessment of world affairs is also conservative.

Deterrence, for example, is felt to be the only way of keeping the peace. President Reagan's versions of the future are not given a mention.

If anything, even fiercer competition between the blocs is expected. Tension is not expected to relax.

Ties with the United States, with all the contradictions they entail, are projected into the decades ahead. Europe is not even as much as considered as being on a par with the superpowers.

Sometimes the report is a little contrite; as when all that is said about the detente policy of the 1970s is that Western Europe fell foul of its own hopes and wishful thinking in respect of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

It would have been better if more realistic options in the early-1970s had been outlined, even though at present the assessment of detente, whatever it may have meant to individual countries, has emerged as the main bone of contention with the United States.

The term "conservative" is not intended to imply backward in any way. There is little point in analysing the world as it might be rather than as it is.

That is why this implicitly conservative outlook has its advantages, and its finer points, come to light when it is a matter of framing proposals.

They range from reciprocal recognition of academic qualifications to extending the term of office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The authors are sceptical about fundamental changes in European structures, and that is what makes their point that nothing new is needed carry conviction.

It would, they argue, be enough for the European Community countries to recall the joint and successful principles of the EEC's early years.

One of their major demands is for the European Monetary System no longer to be understood merely as part and parcel of European integration.

It must, they say, be treated as what it really is, one of the key means of controlling the current economic crisis.

A greater Europeanisation of major

industries is considered necessary to ensure competitiveness on a world scale.

The authors are not alone in wondering why cooperation between European and, say, American firms ought in the long run to be any easier than cooperation between companies in member-countries of the European Community.

The fact of course remains that politicians could not behave toward the EEC in the way they do if effective ties with community institutions had been established over the past 20 years.

But they haven't and the media for one are reminded of their responsibility:

"The portrayal of Community processes in the national media and public opinion is fatal for any development of common interest or prospect of compromise."

"Individual Ministers are made out merely to be national champions sent into the ring to take arms against abdures opponents and poorly-drafted proposals."

It is gratifying to note that it is also made clear that Community institutions themselves have failed to establish a place in European hearts:

"Community jargon has in a few years reached a peak of incomprehensibility for which centuries have been necessary in some countries."

Despite the multi-dimensional character of the attribution of guilt this catchin homily is centred on an aspect that is usually ignored when the situation in Europe is at issue.

It is the security policy sector. Security is given a modern definition in that economic security is felt to be just as important as military security.

The overriding background fact is stated as follows: "Of all major trading partners only Japan is more dependent than the Community is on the international exchange of goods and services."

This is one of the causes of tension in relations with the United States, which has priorities other than those of North-South ties.

Although the European Community is an economic community, albeit an incomplete one, disputes with both the United States and the Soviet Union occur mainly, if not exclusively, in the security policy sector.

This leads to the basic tenet of the entire report, which reads as follows:

"We are of the view that for the European Community the time is ripe for a reappraisal of peace and security problems."

"The Community must gain clarity about what is at stake and evolve appropriate new responsibilities in view of European unions and institutions within the framework of shared Western viewpoints."

This, as it were, is the only aspect on which a departure is made from the considered status quo approach.

It is lent added weight by the fact that the European Community, in the wake of southward expansion (which the authors advocate), is in the process of becoming virtually identical with the European part of Nato.

In two sequences of thought the need for an explicitly European security policy is discussed.

The first is based on the fact that

ideas of decoupling are strength in the United States basic feeling exists. There is little doubt that any such decoupling would be to the detriment of American interests and might to a gigantic displacement of the balance of power to the disadvantage of the United States (and, of course, Europe as the victim).

"History shows that nations are not immune to a repulsive takes others have made before."

The conclusion reached is not, by enough, that we can and militarily self-reliant without the States.

That, it is argued, is out of the question because, if for no other reason, it would entail an increase in spending that was domestically

The authors also set aside a resurrection of the European Community.

But Europe must, they say, greater contribution toward policy both at the political and the operational sector.

That is the only way in which hold its own in critical situations.

The experts likewise keep firmly on the ground when it comes to Europe's nuclear contribution. They do not go out of their depth on nuclear forces and the like.

What they propose and discuss in the foreseeable future consultations in which British and German officials put out an annual target planning, as they already do, 200,000 tonnes of carbon monoxide,

What the report has to say is not least, conservative in its mainly positive sense of the

The authors want nothing to recall the almost forgotten reason on which European integration is based.

But that alone will be of little use to governments usually fall the time in which to read papers kind.

And even if they do find it will not find time in which to their electorates of the need for forms outlined.

It is always easier to go in for self-righteousness and to blame at the others' door.

Offering advice in politics has been a thankless task, especially matters of world affairs, and will continue to be so.

That is why it is so important to resume the discussion of European problems. It is the only way in which European paralysis can be ended after having descended on such public.

This paralysis can be blamed on the governments, Community institutions and organs of public opinion. The main reason why such stupidities occur that we are deluding to view as the normal state of affairs.

Specialist in outlook though what has been reviewed may be very telling comparison was drawn respect of one state of affairs.

"In the Community," the report "what happens is much the same as an old Spanish inn. The quality of the meal depends on what the guests are prepared to contribute toward the meal."

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

TRANSPORT

Plans to go ahead with lead-free fuel trial

Munich and West Berlin are about to go ahead with experimental lead-free petrol projects.

In Munich, the plan will involve local motor vehicles. The city is buying German manufacturers about 40 cars made for export to the United States and Japan, which both have lead-free fuel.

West Berlin, the city is trying a similar experiment in conjunction with the city's motorists' organisation based in the city.

Lead is used to boost the octane rating of petrol. But it has long been suspected of affecting the intelligence of men and causing behavioural problems.

The British government has just agreed a Royal Commission report that should be phased out of petrol.

Munich, which has taken the lead in this country, is the cleanest of the West German cities, according to the Federal Environment Agency.

It has converted most of its coal- and oil-fired heating installations into the cleaner natural gas and piped heating. But at street level, the air Munich people breathe is no cleaner than anywhere else.

Ediger Schweiki, municipal environmental affairs officer, estimates that in Munich put out an annual 200,000 tonnes of carbon monoxide,

What is the situation in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

You will find the answers in these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?

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As respostas a estas perguntas encontram-se na DIE WELT - o diário independente, nacional e económico da Alemanha.

254,000 tonnes of nitrous oxides and 14,000 tonnes of unburnt hydrocarbons.

In Germany as a whole motor vehicles are estimated to account for about 60 per cent of the carbon monoxide output, 50 per cent of the hydrocarbon output and 35 per cent of the nitrous oxide output.

The motor-car is to blame for more than 90 per cent of atmospheric pollution in the streets of German cities.

A brochure on motoring and the environment published by the Environmental Protection Agency, West Berlin, paints a grim picture of the effects of carbon monoxide.

It is said to block oxygen intake into the blood thereby leading to a shortage of oxygen in the body tissue.

This can cause headaches, giddiness, sickness, buzzing in the ears, difficulty in breathing, unconsciousness and even death.

Sufferers from cardiac and circulatory complaints in particular are in danger when pollution peaks during the rush hour or smog.

A point not made in the brochure but now considered to be an established fact is that sulphur dioxide is not alone in being to blame for tree deaths; nitrous oxides from car exhausts also contribute.

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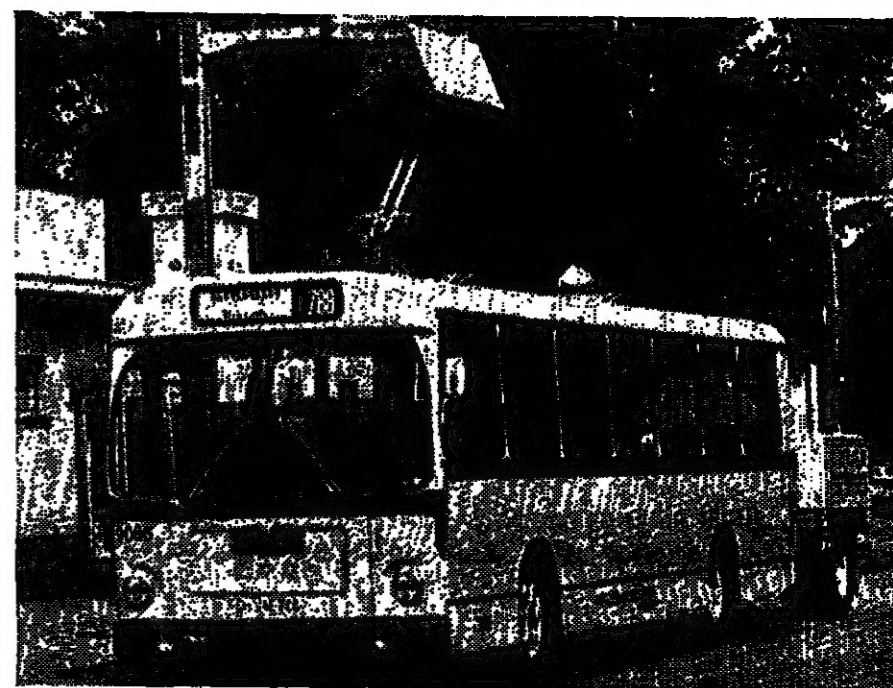
Usted encontrará la contestación a estas preguntas en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, nacional y económico.

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In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn. USA enttäuscht

Landesparlament und Bundestag haben NATO-Spenden...



Battery bus

Düsseldorf's transport authority is experimenting with this new battery powered bus. It uses a roof-top collector similar to the old trolley bus arm to recharge at the terminals.

Cities and conurbations have invested heavily in public transport and traffic schemes such as pedestrian precincts, one-way systems and linked traffic lights to keep to a minimum the harmful effects of car exhausts on residents.

Herr Schweiki dismisses all these schemes as largely ineffective. He plans to strike at the root cause of the trouble.

Munich, if the plans Burgomaster Klesl has already approved are endorsed by the city council, will be the first city in the Federal Republic of Germany in which motorists will have to use lead-free fuel.

Environmental protection at the fountainhead is how Herr Klesl views the proposal. He is convinced it will reduce by about 90 per cent the count of a variety of toxins in car exhaust fumes. The lead count will naturally be reduced to zero.

In both the USA and Japan motor fuel has been lead-free since 1975, and only in combination with lead-free fuel can a special catalyst and the lambda probe be used to virtually eliminate harmful exhaust fumes.

More expensive

Buying suitable vehicles was the least of Herr Schweiki's problems. A tougher one was ensuring supplies of lead-free fuel throughout the trial period.

He was referred by the Environmental Protection Agency to Aral's Gelsenkirchen refinery, where limited quantities of lead-free fuel have been produced for some time to meet the requirements of German motor manufacturers.

The special fuel will be available at a municipal garage where private motorists may later be entitled to fill up.

Initially, Munich will have to invest extra cash in the experiment. Cars made to comply with US and Japanese regulations cost about 15 per cent more than conventional models.

And they need to be reconverted to meet a number of domestic requirements.

The lead-free fuel itself it will be about 10 pfennigs a litre more expensive than conventional fuel, while the special cars' fuel consumption will be a little higher than average.

But Herr Schweiki is convinced the extra expense will not be too much. The

special cars will dispense with metallic finishes (a saving of roughly DM1,000 a time, he says) and other extras.

The life-span of their exhausts should be twice that of conventional vehicles. Spark plugs should need replacing less often too. So running costs seem sure to be lower.

Three years ago Herr Schweiki was Press spokesman at the Bavarian Environmental Affairs Ministry and a keen campaigner for clean car exhausts.

In those days the city's present experiment would have been unthinkable. Motor manufacturers took a dim view of such demands.

They argued that German engines relied on leaded fuel, whereas no comparison could be drawn with models designed for export to the United States and Japan.

Besides, what were needed were cars that used less fuel. Herr Schweiki's colleagues at the Ministry were by no means alone in being convinced that lead-free fuel was an unlikely prospect.

Oddly enough, it was a German motor manufacturer who gave him the cue for resurrecting the plans. Lead-free fuel, a BMW spokesman said, was no longer a problem for German engines.

"Technically," says Dietmar Domröse of the Munich motor manufacturers, "cars could be converted quickly."

Herr Schweiki now plans to take the industry at its word and launch a long-term experiment. The motor industry is not unhappy to fall in with his plans either.

They are a convenient opportunity of slipping out of the line of fire in which power utilities find themselves in connection with the tree death debate.

"Now," says Herr Domröse cheerfully, "the ball is in the oil industry's court." Oil refineries have argued in the past that manufacturers were not yet ready for lead-free fuel.

The ball is also in Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann's court. He is shortly due to confer with the Interior Ministers of the Länder and, a few days later, with motor and oil industry managers on ways and means of changing over to unleaded fuel.

Bonn is still working on the assumption that there will need to be a European solution, or an arrangement covering the entire Common Market.

Herr Schweiki is sceptical. He has a feeling it will be all words and no action.

Christian Schneider
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1983)

■ CONFERENCES

European, Arab, scholars, diplomats meet for exchange of ideas

Delegates from 30 European and Arab nations met for five days of talks in Hamburg this month under the auspices of the German Oriental Institute.

It was an attempt to revive the dialogue between Europeans and Arabs that began 10 years ago. But it had limited success.

It took only until the second day before all the prejudices came out. But it was ill-fated from the beginning.

The assassination in Portugal of Issam Sartawi, a leading moderate member of the PLO, and the failure of the bid to involve Jordan in the Middle East peace process dominated the talks.

It was a domination at the expense of themes involving European-Arab cultural coexistence.



had little option but to admit to ingrained prejudices.

The following day, Edward Mortimer of the *London Times* went a step further and accused the West of not having rid itself of its guilt complex towards the Jews, of having ignored the Palestinian problem until the 1967 Israeli-Egyptian War and of having been indifferent to the occupation of Arab territories.

He said that interest in the Arab world was purely economically motivated and that it did not arise until the

1973 oil shock endangered affluence at home. Discussions on the periphery of the meeting showed that there were fewer mutual complexes and accusations. They also showed that many questions remain open, among them: Why are neither the West Europeans nor the Americans prepared to let the PLO take part in deciding about the future of the Palestinians? Why do the people of Western countries believe that the Arabs want to get rich at the expense of the industrial nations and that they are constantly threatening to use the oil weapon?

Why does the West equate the Islamic religion with the terror in Iran? Do the Europeans really only want Arab oil and money and do Arab problems really only bore them?

A lot of innocent people will die in the Middle East before another attempt

to promote a European-Arab dialogue can be made. Unless the West succeeds in coordinating its Middle East policy to make it acceptable for both Israelis and Arabs, and unless the Arabs rid themselves of their mistrust of Western Europe and the USA in respect of the peace process, the European-Arab dialogue will be buried before it has borne its first fruits. The burial did not take place in Hamburg, primarily because there was no shortage of goodwill, despite all the criticism.

Baha Güngör
(General-Anzeiger Bonn,
13 April 1983)

States take steps to introduce Islamic religious lessons

Several *Länder* are taking steps towards introducing Islamic religious instruction for the country's 400,000 Moslem children.

The lead is being taken in North-Rhine Westphalia where a one-year experiment involving 19 Turkish teachers has been completed.

Dr Klaus Gebauer heads a small team involved in developing the *Land* curriculum. He says the aims of Moslem education are to:

- Make Moslem children born in Germany aware of Islamic tradition
- Provide guidelines through this tradition
- Help an Islamic identity to develop in a non-Islamic world
- Promote good relations between

Turks and Germans, Moslems and Christians.

Lower Saxony's Education Minister Georg-Bernard Oschatz (CDU) vinted that the Constitution's type of instruction mandatory Christian schools.

The constitutionally guaranteed religious instruction at school is interpreted as relating not only to Christianity, Oschatz argues.

The North Rhine-Westphalia Education Minister, Jürgen Grottel (SPD), and Berlin Education Minister Renate Laurien (CDU).

Karl-Heinz Walter of North Westphalia's Education Ministry that following the year's trial state, guidelines will be issued to elementary schools for the 1983/84 year.

Dr Gebauer says it was not familiarise Turkish teachers today's approach to religious instruction at German schools.

"What the Turkish teachers most difficult was to establish between actual experience in the religious principles of the Koran and the Christian churches are in the North-Rhine Westphalia's ment with interest. They do not pate problems about the teaching Islamic ideas in itself.

But they are concerned about the future of Christian inter-denominational schools where both Islamic and Christian principles are taught side by side.

The response of Turkish teachers whose children attended the experimental instruction was positive.

One religious leader said: "In religious instruction we could not cut down on or even abolish Islamic at Koran schools."

Klaus Gebauer
(Deutsches Allgemeine Zeitung)



Multiplying Moslems

Islam is the second religion, numerically speaking, in Germany after Christianity. Moslems include about 1.4 million, 120,000 Yugoslavs, 80,000 Arabs, 20,000 Iranians and 1,500 German converts. Pictured is a mosque in Hamburg.

HEALTH

Drugs and alcohol together 'a startling combination'

When alcohol and drugs are taken together, the results can be startling. A meeting on road safety has been

convened in Innsbruck, Austria, to discuss the problem.

Professor Hans-Joachim Wagner, of the University's forensic medicine department, said that the main feature of the combination was that they heightened the effect of one another.

His research figures indicated that accidents were three and a half times more likely to occur when the effect of alcohol was boosted by a drug.

Addressing the *Deutsche Verkehrssicherheits* meeting in Innsbruck, Professor Wagner said that between 20 and 25 per cent of accidents he had studied throughout Germany in which the driver had an alcohol level of less than 0.05 per cent were essentially due to

the conclusion was that breathalyser checks for alcohol were not enough. There should be tests for drugs as well. The law should set an upper limit for

In a study limited to the Saar, he had found drugs in 18.2 per cent of the blood samples taken from people the

police had stopped for driving erratically.

In 13 per cent of the cases, the drug level was so high that the driver should not have been driving.

The most frequent drugs were barbiturates commonly used in sleeping pills and tranquillisers.

In one test, 23.7 per cent of drug-connected accidents involved people with an alcohol level of below 0.08 per cent.

The meeting was told that tests for drugs posed no technical problems. Despite this, the connection between drugs and fitness to drive was still largely ignored because police usually concentrated on checking the amount of alcohol in the blood.

The legal position on drugs and driving is that it is up to the driver to ensure that his reflexes are unimpaired.

Action against a driver is only taken if he has become conspicuous to the police. But once a driver does draw attention to himself, it is usually too late.

The problem lies in the risky grey zone where no erratic driving is evident and it is here there is no legal help. Experts are only called in when clear facts show that a person has become a menace on the road.

It is doubtful whether the introduction of detailed guidelines for a driver's licence, as laid down in the first stage of the provisions for an EEC driver's li-

cence, will be enough to solve the problem. But it would be wrong to consider only the side effects without balancing them against a drug's positive effects.

The Innsbruck seminar showed that, when weighing risks against benefits, doctors opt in favour of benefits when it comes to treating cardiovascular disorders.

Germany has 4.5 million drivers with high blood pressure. Drugs to reduce the blood pressure could make them fit to drive again.

But doctors at the meeting rejected



Liquor picker

This electronic device to measure the amount of alcohol in the blood is being tested by German police. It supersedes the breathalyser. (Photo: Drägerwerk)

cence, and regular control check-ups would help.

But it must be ensured that the individual does not endanger the community as a whole because there are too few regulations.

What matters is to tell the public about the dangers through institutions, the media and doctors.

The doctor must tell the patient how to ensure that drugs do not impair his driving ability. The final decision rests with the patient but the doctor can at least say that he pointed out the risks.

Another important suggestion was that drivers should proceed cautiously when beginning treatment for high blood pressure.

Ulrich Schmidt suggested that the phase in which the blood pressure changes from high to normal could temporarily affect a driver's reflexes. It is best not to drive at all during the first few days after starting treatment, he told the meeting.

Astrid Forberger
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 April 1983)

Germany has 4.5 million drivers with high blood pressure. Drugs to reduce the blood pressure could make them fit to drive again.

But doctors at the meeting rejected

Parents warned against giving children pharmaceuticals

Many German parents give their children drugs because they can't sleep, and have problems at school.

In a survey by the Federal Centre for Health Information, 42 per cent of the parents interviewed saw nothing wrong with giving children harmless drugs to improve their ability to concentrate.

The survey warns about drug company advertising. For example, these slogans:

"Helps in cases of physical and mental exhaustion, inability to concentrate and tiredness at school";

"Helps with slightly children and combats absentmindedness";

"Meaningfully supplements study for exams".

The Centre says sleeping pills and tranquillisers are extremely dangerous. They hinder the child's activities and can be habit forming.

Taken in excess, they can make children fidgety and cause insomnia. Worse still, they can lead to liver damage, the Centre says.

Drugs advertised as improving performance and the ability to concentrate mostly consist of lecithin, glutamic acids and vitamins.

But there was no need for them because diet should ensure an adequate supply of lecithin. One egg yolk a day was enough.

One glass of milk had more glutamic acid than a pharmaceutical preparation costing DM40.

It was scientifically not proved that glutamic acid improved mental performance.

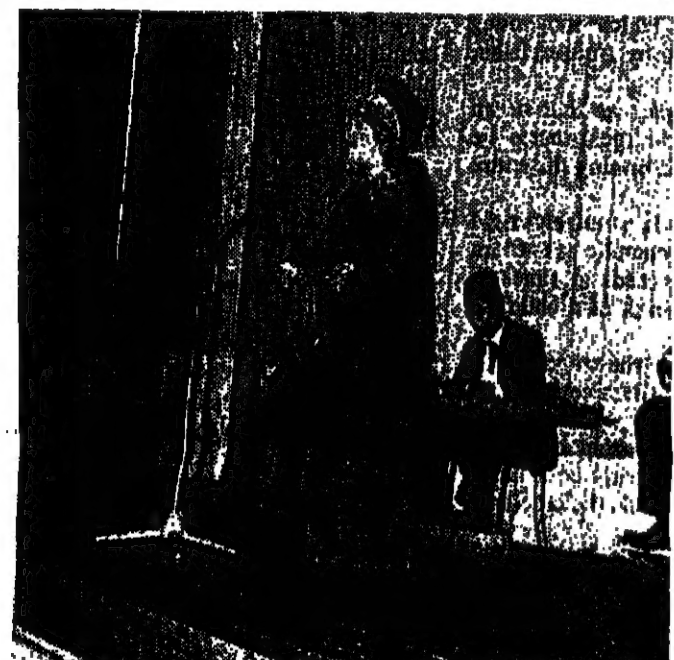
It was better — and much cheaper — if B-group vitamins were taken in the form of natural foods. Grain products, legumes, nuts and meat all have plenty.

If a child is unable to concentrate properly there is usually a reason. Frequently it is tension between the parents or the birth of a baby, and the fear of competition. In such cases, it is best to see a doctor.

And if the inability to concentrate is really due to vitamin deficiency, it is best remedied by a healthy, vitamin and protein-rich diet plus a multivitamin preparation.

If these intelligence pills have any effect at all, it is of a psychological nature by giving parents and children a straw to hang on to.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 9 April 1983)



Hitting the high note: Egyptian singer Lella Fares shows delegates a cultural thing or two. (Photo: Ulrike Scherwinski)

No speakers succeeded in suggesting practical ideas for the protection of common cultural values.

The Arab cultural experts as usual zeroed in on Israel, accusing it of dismantling Islamic and Christian cultural values.

The Europeans had nothing with which to counter Arab mistrust towards them. In fact they almost beat their breasts in an attempt to pin the blame for the Middle East dilemma on themselves.

On the first day, Helga Schuchardt, Hamburg's senator for cultural affairs, convincingly advocated the preservation of Islamic and Third World identity. But when talking with Arabs and Germans she had no answer to the question as to why the Germans were unable to accept the idea of Moslems keeping their identity in Germany instead of surrendering it. She

Little Moslems learning from the Koran at the Islamic Centre in Cologne.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

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■ OUR WORLD

Smiley's People, Smersh and that mob still hanging around in the German Cold

East Bloc intelligence work in the Federal Republic is like in other major Western countries — it involves not just politics but also military, industrial, economic and research secrets.

Germany is a favourite place for spies because of its geographical position. It is also an important member of Nato, it is economically strong and its industry and research are highly developed.

Embassies, consulates and trade missions play a major role. They give agents a cover and immunity from prosecution. They can only be expelled.

On 24 June 1981, German security officers arrested the manager of a Munich firm, Laser Electronic, and his wife as they met with the deputy leader of the Soviet trade mission, Viktor Petrovich Shepelev.

Shepelev was not only on the trade mission. He was a GRU (Soviet military intelligence) officer. His tactics en route to meeting contacts kept German counter-intelligence officers busy.

He would wander through Munich for hours, apparently without purpose. Sometimes he would go into deserted side streets and then re-emerge and go off in another direction.

His car, easily recognisable as belonging to the Soviet mission, would be left far from the meeting place.

Shepelev specialised in getting strategically important electronic devices which are on the export embargo of Cocom.

Cocom, consisting of the Nato countries (except Iceland) and Japan, is the organisation that decides, on a strategic basis, what should be allowed to be exported to East Bloc countries.

Shepelev failed in 1979 to get a military laser range finder but he managed to get hold of a carbon dioxide laser for DM100,000 in cash.

The device was ordered in Britain, sent to a freight forwarder in Vienna and sent on from there to Moscow.

Shepelev was expelled from the Federal Republic in July 1981. A colleague, Vladimir Klichenko, also had to go, two months later. He had offered to manager of a company called Varioline DM26,000 to get a night sighting device.

Several months before Klichenko, acting for Aviaexport, the Soviet trade agency, had tried to obtain aviation information.

"A tough little case was Genadiy Arkadyevich Batashev. He was arrested outside the Germanic Museum in Cologne in mid-February this year. His misfortune was to have operated without diplomatic immunity meaning that he has to stand trial instead of being expelled.

Batashev's plan was to buy data transmission and coding devices on the Cocom list through a management consultant and to obtain classified EEC documents and sophisticated electronic components. But the KGB agent's plans came to nought when German counter-intelligence officers intervened.

Other East Bloc countries also try to get Cocom items.

Thus, for instance, the Czechoslovakian intelligence agency's Department for Science and Technology works with the Prague Ministry for Technological and Investment Development which, in

France has expelled 47 Soviet diplomats, journalists and businessmen for spying. It is not the first time a Western nation has made a mass expulsion of East Bloc envoys for this reason. It won't be the last. The Federal Republic of Germany is a favourite haunt for spies. Martin Ernst put this report together for *Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt*.

its turn, controls several intelligence agents at the Czech embassy in Bonn.

The number of known Czechoslovakian intelligence agents operating at the Bonn embassy rose considerably in 1981, according to German counter-intelligence.

Military espionage, procurement of Cocom goods, surveillance of emigrants and scientific and economic espionage are seen as the major functions of this group.

Czechoslovakia's electronics ministry, which was established in April 1980, seemed in a particular hurry. It instructed Prague's embassy in Bonn to either buy or obtain blueprints for such electronic components as microprocessors.

The embassy employees working for the secret service are supported by members of the Czechoslovakian trade mission in Cologne.

Pavel Stohr, second secretary at the Czechoslovakian Embassy, even succeeded in becoming a full-fledged member of the German Society for Position Fixing and Navigation (DGON).

DGON, supported by Bonn and the individual states of the Federal Republic of Germany, develops radar, radio and space technology.

The Prague foreign trade company, Omnipol is also involved in this game. It enlisted German businessmen to obtain parts and information relating to the German Leopard II tank and the multi-role combat aircraft, the Tornado.

Even small East Bloc countries like Bulgaria are hoping to achieve a "transfer of technology" free of charge.

A commercial attaché at the Bulgarian embassy in Bonn attracted the attention of German counter-intelligence officers when he approached various German companies in a bid to obtain electronic devices and components in the fields of laser, communications, radiation, precision, semiconductor and similar technologies.

To beat Cocom's restrictions, Sofia's

Beifuss, Jürgen Salk and Rainer Wanzel.

In the unending idyll of the East Frisian countryside they portray a woman who hunts ducks for a living, lives without electricity or running water and quotes marvellous extracts from her "fan mail" in which she is hailed as a dropout.

Two other outstanding entries were Pavel Schnabel's *Überleben* and Maria Lang's *Familiengruft*.

In *Überleben* (Survival) cameraman Schnabel, who in this instance is more important than director Hartmut Schoen, portrays with uncanny sensi-

man in Bonn (who frequently acts as a private individual rather than an embassy employee) makes a point of ordering the items in very small and inconspicuous numbers.

Even disregarding the strategic damage, the commercial harm caused by this kind of operation is enormous.

The number of known or suspected spies among the employees of official and semi-official Soviet missions in the Federal Republic of Germany (total staff 408) is rising.

According to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, there are 109 known Soviet agents. Another 77 are suspected, among them 19 out of 23 Soviet media correspondents in the Bonn/Cologne region and all seven correspondents accredited in West Berlin.

The increase at the Soviet embassy in Bonn first became conspicuous in 1981. Especially the military attaché (the post was created in 1976) expanded his staff from the original three to nine in 1981. All are members of the GRU military intelligence service.

The Soviet military missions to the armed forces of the three Western Allies, stationed in Frankfurt, Baden-Baden and Bünde (Westphalia), are staffed entirely by GRU experts. There are currently 50.

Their task is to spy on the Bundeswehr and Nato troops in Germany.

In the course of extensive reconnaissance trips (increasingly done at night), they frequently show up at strategically important installations such as armament, energy and communications centres. They also nose around roads, rail tracks, waterways and harbour installations.

They often use muddy and therefore illegible car licence plates and leather jackets worn over uniform tunics.

On 30 January this year a Soviet military mission (SMM) car from Bünde was involved in a traffic accident in a prohibited Bundeswehr installation in Schleswig-Holstein.

The number of such incidents rose from 47 in 1980 to 87 in 1981.

SMM spies are becoming increasingly aggressive, and car chases a little like those in James Bond films are no rarity these days.

The latest incident happened on 5 April, two kilometres from the nuclear research centre in Jülich in North Rhine-Westphalia.

After a wild chase, the police managed to stop an SMM vehicle whose pas-

senger instantly claimed immunity.

There is also every reason to believe that these Soviet military convoys provide their fellow-spies with "assistance."

It is hardly a coincidence that the Soviet agent set up his "dead end" along the route of one of his colleagues.

This is given weight by the fact that the East German agent Werner Fülle who was supposed to be out nuclear secrets and who was caught at the Baden-Baden SMM, was the East German agent Werner Fülle who was supposed to be out nuclear secrets and who was caught at the Baden-Baden SMM.

Hidden in a wooden crate, the agent was transported him back to East Germany.

Disgruntled with life in East Germany, Fülle returned to West Germany amid great publicity.

The head of the Baden-Baden SMM, Major General Vladimir Klimov, was recalled to Moscow temporarily in September 1981 and replaced for a time by Felix Vinogradov.

It is indicative of how safe the GRU experts feel in Germany that they have been unconcerned to continue with their work as if nothing had happened.

For instance, two KGB spies as diplomats at Moscow's Bonn mission are still in their posts although they were unmasked by an American agent in 1974. The Soviet did not deny their activities.

In mid-1981 Felix Vinogradov, Soviet trade mission in Cologne, "turn" a Hamburg intelligence agent using a KGB agent for a job.

Much of the intelligence activity against West Germany is carried out by the GDR although it has maintained a low profile. A former fellow prisoner of war, German border guard Werner Wehnhold who fled to West Germany, reported that he had been approached by a member of the GDR mission in Bonn. It was suggested to him to help to kidnap Wehnhold, who was wanted for murder in connection with his armed escape.

As opposed to other Communist intelligence agencies, the GDR has no major headlines lately. Instead, they tended to depend on "illegals," whose infiltration of this country has diminished due to successes of West German counter-intelligence.

This has prompted the GDR to equip its spies with genious devices and send them over as migrants or refugees.

For the counter-intelligence agencies, the GDR has been a source of 12,000 and 15,000 East German spies in the West every year.

So GDR spies, unlike the KGB, have to do without diplomatic immunity. If Chancellor Kohl wanted to order a mass expulsion of Soviet spies — which is most unlikely — he would have to deal with only half its normal staff in the East German mission.

The GDR spy system has been set up with consideration for the fact that many of its agents are of the "cold" type — as shown by the Guillemin case.

For 10 minutes the new subjectivity has a field day. Michael Schmitz (Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 13 April 1983)

MODERN LIVING

Expensive soft-drink policy in pubs is luring youth to alcohol, accuses MP

Bonn Bundestag MP is threatening to take court action to force the canner industry to reduce the price of soft drinks.

Yet they blame the breweries. Breweries sell soft drinks too but urge publicans to sell mainly beer, say the publicans.

They say they are forced by the terms of their contract with the breweries to sell beer cheapest.

Breweries do indeed lean on customers. Loans are made against an obligation to order such and such a quantity of beer in a given period.

Publicans tied by terms such as these are naturally under pressure to push the sales of beer. Often too, the more they sell the higher the profit margin.

Breweries disclaim responsibility. They say they don't dictate prices in any way. Publicans are free to charge what they want and to sell non-alcoholic drinks for the same price as their beer, or less, if they want to.

So the two brewers' associations lay the blame fairly and squarely at the retailers' door, while publicans just as energetically disclaim responsibility for alcoholism among the young.

"Alcoholism," says Frithjof Wahl of the Hotel and Catering Association, "begins at home." Yet he admits that pricing could be dangerous.

That is why the association advises members to sell at least one non-alcoholic drink for no more than the price they charge for the cheapest alcoholic one.

Publicans and caterers are unlikely to take kindly to this recommendation. They calculate turnover by the number of chairs they have, and no-one likes to see a customer spending too much time sipping at a glass of mineral water.

Beer-drinkers, in contrast, are always welcome. Experience shows that they either leave after the first couple of beers or stay for more (and down them fast). Beer soon goes stale.

Beer is not for nothing the cheapest drink in many bars.

Bavarian Economic Affairs Minister Anton Jaumann feels this is a very short-sighted outlook. More than once he has appealed to publicans to sell at least one non-alcoholic drink for no more than the price of a beer.

There are consumer reasons why he is so insistent on this advice. He feels many fathers are reluctant to take the family out for a drink because non-al-

coholic drinks for the children are even more expensive than the beer.

A survey for the Bonn Youth and Family Affairs Ministry would certainly seem to suggest that providing at least one non-alcoholic drink for the same price as a beer would be an effective contribution toward the campaign against youth alcoholism.

Over 7,000 young people aged between 12 and 24 were asked whether they would do without alcohol if a non-

alcoholic drink were the cheapest on the menu.

Forty-five per cent said they never touched alcohol; 31 per cent said they would still drink alcohol; and 23 per cent said they would swap to the non-alcoholic drink.

Herr Linameler has had the issue probed from the legal angle in a survey drawn up for him by the backroom boys at the Bonn Bundestag.

They say that publicans (and there are many of them) who charge the same price or more for non-alcoholic drinks as for alcoholic beverages are in breach of the Licensed Premises Act.

They also say that the prices charged for non-alcoholic drinks must in general be lower than for alcoholic ones.

Wolfgang Hoffmann (Die Zeit, 8 April 1983)

Lifeline for young victims of 'religious Pied Pipers'

West Berlin municipal authorities and the Protestant Church have set up a telephone "lifeline" for young people in need of help to break with obscure religious denominations.

The aim is to help fight controversial youth sects and religious Pied Pipers and to provide a point of contact for young people who are unable to quit under their own steam.

Thomas Gandow, 36, the Protestant minister who runs the service, says sects and youth religions have a firm hold on over 10,000 young people in the city.

So a special unit of the municipal youth department has been set up to work full-time on observation and analysis of the activities and recruitment methods of roughly 500 religious youth groups in Berlin.

Rev. Gandow has lent a helping hand to young people keen to break with such groups, and to their families, who are often on the verge of despair, since 1978.

Berlin more than other German cities is seen by youth sects as the foremost test market and centre of activities at present, he says.

His interest in them dates back to February 1978, when Ananda Margas, Helmut Kleinknecht, 28, and Erika Ruppert, 24, committed suicide.

On the steps of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, on Kurfürstendamm, they poured petrol over themselves and set themselves on fire as a gesture of personal sacrifice to their guru.

Many youth sects have long been re-

lated to be dangerous. They exert massive psychological pressure on young people who are often forced to break with friends and parents and made financially dependent.

The dangerous sects, in the opinion of specialists, include the Bhagwan movement, the Scientology Church, the AAO (short for Aktionsanalytische Organisation) and the Process Rantette association.

Gandow feels the reason why they are so attracted by Berlin is that the city is a centre where, more than anywhere else in Germany, young people are engaged in a quest for identity and a sense of community.

Initial invitations are to unexpected discussion groups, stage performances and nature cure or slimming courses.

At these courses young people are brought under psychological control by means of meditation, hypnosis and mystical rites.

Some groups show no lack of imagination in gaining access to public funds. Rev. Gandow cites as an example the AAO, an organisation set up by Austrian artist Otto Muehl.

It established a charitable foundation innocuously entitled the Welfare Education Association that invested DM3.5m in a villa in Steglitz, West Berlin, for use as a youth centre.

This youth centre is said to have received up to DM1.5m in public subsidies.

Newcomers to the AAO are said to undergo macabre concentration camp games as a test of their obedience. In them they are subjected to abject humiliation against a background of loud-speaker gunfire and Hitler speeches.

A Berlin offshoot of the Bhagwan movement recently opened a discotheque on Kurfürstendamm in the heart of the city, doubtless to recruit new members and not just to keep existing snuffys on their toes.

Rev. Gandow offers help and advice to young people who have fallen for profit-conscious apostles of salvation in various ways.

In addition to his telephone lifeline (Berlin 833 30 90) he is associated with a parents' group, the Parental Initiative Against Mental Dependence and Religious Extremism.

This group has ties with a country-wide organisation with its head office in Bonn.

F. Diederichs (Die Welt, 12 April 1983)

the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, and his men.

Israel views them as the sole guarantee that PLO units will not return in the foreseeable future and threaten its northern border and border areas again.

Jerusalem is afraid Washington might exert pressure to persuade Israel to disengage with Major Haddad or agree to some compromise or other that only exists on paper.

President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz can expect renewed pressure from Congress, the Senate and US public opinion to withdraw the marines from Lebanon.

America has yet to overcome the trauma of Vietnam.

Doubt and frustration are widespread

Joseph Canaan (Hendelstein, 20 April 1983)

publicans can hardly argue that an higher profit margin on soft drinks is an economic necessity.

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